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sile, deciduous leaves; the branchlets terminating in a solitary flower, or in a cymose cluster.

Natives of the arid, rocky districts of the South-western United States, east of the Sierra Nevada.

§ 1. EUFENDLERA. *Flowers solitary or in threes, 4-merous; filaments linear, with two linear-attenuate lobes which are produced beyond the anthers; cells of the capsule several-seeded.*

FENDLERA RUPICOLA, Engelm. & Gray.—Shrub 3-6 feet high; leaves lanceolate, about an inch long; hairs of the upper surface of the leaves very short, stout and erect, of the lower, long and appressed; flowers large and mostly solitary at the ends of the branchlets; calyx-tube short-turbinate; segments triangular-lanceolate; petals ovate-deltoid, with a long claw, deciduous; stamens 8; styles 4; ovary 4-celled; capsule ovoid, the calyx-tube adherent only to its base.

A beautiful shrub of the mountains of Texas and New Mexico, putting forth in May a profusion of large, white or rose-colored flowers, which give it the aspect of a small peach-tree.

§ 2. FENDLERELLA. *Flowers in compound cymes, 5-merous; filaments broadly subulate; cells 1-seeded.*

FENDLERA UTAHENSIS.—Shrub 6 inches to 2 feet high, much branched; leaves oblong, attenuate to the base; sparingly long-hairy, 3-nerved; flowers small, in a compound cyme; calyx cylindrical-turbinate, the lobes subulate; petals oblong, unguiculate, white; stamens 10; styles 3, stigmatic portion on the inner side, near the summit; capsule oblong, adherent to the calyx-tube for half its length.

*Whipplea Utahensis*, Watson, *Amer. Nat.*, vii., 300, and *Bot. Calif.* i., 203. Inhabiting dry rocky mountain summits of Utah and Arizona.

While *F. Utahensis* certainly brings the genera *Whipplea* and *Fendlera* into closer juxtaposition, it does not at all invalidate the former, which still rests upon good characters of its own, that are to be sought chiefly in the calyx, capsule and seed. Its calyx, instead of being green and of a sub-coriaceous thickness of texture, is thin and whitish; the calyx-tube is hemispherical, rather than turbinate; its capsule is nearly globose; its seeds are not winged; its petals are imbricated in the bud, and have the margins involute, while both species of *Fendlera* have a convolute aestivation, and petals with erose margin. *Whipplea* has, moreover, a centripetal inflorescence; the flowers being mostly opposite in a long-peduncled raceme; and, in habit, as well as from a geographical point of view, it is most unlike *Fendlera*. It is a weak, half-reclining undershrub of the deep, moist woods of the Coast Range of California. Both *Fendlerae* are rigidly erect, brittle, hard woody shrubs of the dry, sun-burnt rocks of the interior desert regions of the South-west.

## § 22 Some New Species of North American Fungi.

By J. B. ELLIS and H. W. HARKNESS, M.D.

ASCOMYCES ANOMALUS, E. & H.—Albus, orbicularis vel subconfluens; ascis oblongo-cylindraceis sporida octo oblonga hyalina foventibus.

On bark of old pine logs lying on wet ground, Newfield, N. J., Oct., 1880.

Forming thin white, suborbicular or subconfluent patches 1-8′—1-4′ across, so that the bark appears as if splashed with white-wash. Sporidia oblong, about .00015′ long. Remarkable for its unusual place of growth.

DENDRYPHIUM HARKNESSII, Ellis.—Nigro-olivaceum, cespitosum; hyphis erectis, superne ramosis; conidiis cylindraceis, 3—6 septatis.

On bark of a cedar log in wet woods, Newfield, N. J., Oct., 1880.

Tufts nearly black when fresh, olivaceous when dry; fertile threads sparingly branched above, and bearing at their tips 3–5 concatenate, cylindric, 3–6–septate conidia, .0012′—.0015′x.0003′.

Readily distinguished from *D. Ellisii*, Cke. by its tufted mode of growth.

*Var.* LEPTALEUM, found at Northampton, Mass., by Dr. Harkness, on bark of grape-vine, differs in its more dwarfish habit and smaller conidia, which are generally only 3-septate.

HELICOSPORIUM THYSANOPHORUM, E. & H. Cinereum, dense cespitosum; conidiis thysanoideis spiris 8–10 convolutis.

On the pitchy bark of an old pine log. Newfield, N. J., Oct., 1880.

Cinereous, densely cespitose, tufts about the size of a large mustard-seed, sometimes effused, conidia cylindric; open at each end, and consisting of 8–10 coils, .001′ long by about half as wide.

The fertile threads, which arise from a brown, branching, rather sparing, creeping mycelium, are very short, nearly transparent and coiled upon themselves above so as to form the conidia, which resemble coils of rope or curls. Sometimes the erect thread appears to divide above and produce two coils.

FUSARIUM SCHWEINITZII, E. & H. Tuberculiforme, albo-fuscum, superne leviter concavum; conidiis oblongis, obtusis, subcurvatis.

In cracks of the bark of a dead grape vine. Newfield, N. J., Oct., 1880.

Tuberculiform or substipitate, discoid above, dark cinerous with the exception of the pulverulent pallid disk; conidia oblong or clavate-oblong, obtuse and generally slightly curved; borne on the tips of compacted threads, which form the body of the fungus. Allied to *Fusarium album*, Sacc.

CERCOSPORA LIRIODENDRI, E. & H.—Hyphis fasciculatis, brevibus; conidiis suboblongis, uniseptatis, hyalinis.

On leaves of *Liriodendron Tulipifera.* Vineland, N. J., Oct., 1880.

Hypophyllous, seated on small (1-16′ diameter) brown spots bounded by the veinlets of the leaf; fertile threads fasciculate, short, sparingly septate and bearing at their tips the irregularly-oblong uniseptate, hyaline, .0008′x.0002′ conidia.

CERCOSPORA MAGNOLIAE, E. & H.—Hypophylla, maculis punctiformibus; amphigenis; hyphis fasciculatis, atris, septatis; conidiis clavatis.

On living leaves of *Magnolia glauca.* Newfield, N. J., Nov., 1880.

Spots suborbicular, minute, less in size than the head of a pin, visible on both surfaces of the leaf and surrounded by a raised border. Fertile threads fasciculate, septate, black or dark-brown, .001′—.0015′ in height, bearing at their tips the clavate, 3–5-septate, .0008′—0015′ long conidia; Only about two to four tufts of the fungus grow on each spot.

SEPTONEMA TABACINUM, E. & H.—Pulvinulis e tabacino nigris, sparsis; hyphis simplicibus, echinulatis, in conidiis cylindraceis, 3–4-septatis facile dilabentibus.

On indurated pitch on the bark of an old pine log. Newfield, N. J., Nov., 1880.

Tufts scattered, about the size of a small mustard-seed, snuff-colored at first, then becoming nearly black; erect threads simple, echinulate, constricted at intervals and separating into cylindrical, 3-4-septate, .0008′—.001′x.00014′ conidia.

§ 23. **Notes on the Flora of Presque Isle, Pa.**—Several visits which I paid last year to our large peninsula enabled me to add a few more species to the already large list of interesting plants found on that remarkable piece of land. The water in the ponds being unusually low during the latter part of the summer facilitated access to some places hitherto not visited. The muddy shores of the ponds abounded in *Utriculariae*, of which six species were found: *U. vulgaris*, L., *U. minor*, L., *U. intermedia*, Hayne, *U. gibba*, L., *U. resupinata*, L., and *U. cornuta*, L. *Sparganium minimum*, Bauhin, Fries, was found with prostrate leaves on places usually inundated. *Polygonum amphibium*, L., and *P. Careyi*, Olney, grew side by side on the margins of some of the ponds. Growing in shallow water, I found *Scirpus fluviatilis*, Gray, *Carex aquatilis*, Wahl., and *C. filiformis*, L. *Eleocharis quadrangulata*, R. Br., was never so thrifty before; both it and the wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*, L.) covered acres in the ponds, and presented a serious obstruction to the passage with boats. The wild rice was sown here a few years ago by the members of our Game and Fish Association in order to induce the ducks and reed-birds to make their homes on the peninsula. The soil and surroundings seem to be genial to this western grass, for it conquers more and more ground from year to year.

On dried, sandy places I found in spring, *Carex umbellata*, Schk., plentiful, and *Oryzopsis asperifolia*, Michx., sparingly; later in the season I added *Panicum glabrum*, Gaudin, *Bromus racemosus*, L., and *Lechea major*, Michx., as new acquisitions to my list.

There is one spot near the eastern end of Presque Isle, that is a perfect paradise for the botanist—a greater variety of beautiful and interesting plants being seldom found on so small a space. *Physostegia Virginiana*, Benth., is the first to adorn this spot with its long spikes of handsome purplish-tipped flowers, and it is closely followed by *Sabbatia angularis*, Pursh, finer specimens of which I have seldom seen. *Gerardia purpurea*, L., *Lobelia Kalmii*, L., *Linum Virginianum*, L., *Utricularia cornuta*, Michx., occupy the ground almost all at the same time, and are followed by *Spiranthes cernua*, Rich. A pleasing background to this natural flower-bed is afforded